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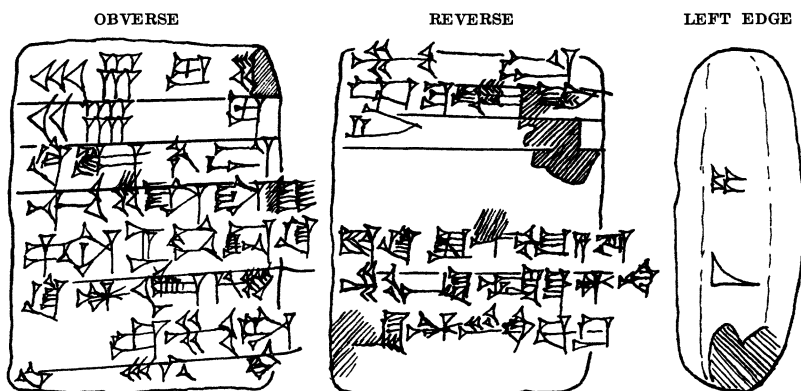
people." In conclusion it should be observed that the development "uncle" for *amm* is specifically Arabic, and due solely to a misunderstanding of the expression *ibn-amm*, "son of the clan, cousin," after *amm*, "people," had become obsolete, being replaced by *ahl*, *qaum*.

W. F. ALBRIGHT

AMERICAN SCHOOL OF ORIENTAL RESEARCH
JERUSALEM

LISHANUM, PATESI OF MARAD

I bought the following tablet from a little Arab boy in the ruins of Babylon, April 2, 1920.



Obverse: ¹30+6 udu nitáġ ²20+8 udu ³sá-dug kud-du ⁴bal li-šá-num pa-te-si AMAR-DA^{ki} ⁵ki ⁶dun-gi-uru-mu ta ⁷ud 30-LAL-1 kám.

Reverse: ¹mu-tum ²ab-ba-šag-ga ³ni-[. . .] ⁴itu ki-sig ⁵nin-a-zu ⁶mu en-mag-gal an-na en ⁷nannar ba-túg.

Left edge: 60+4.

"Thirty-six fat sheep, twenty-eight sheep, the regular offering [assessed as the tax of] Lishanum Patesi of Marad, from Dungiurumu, on the twenty-ninth day, [as a contribution], Abbashagga [receiv]ed. Month Kisig-Ninazu, year when the great high priest of Anna [appointed] the priest of Nannar" (fourth year of Bur-Sin). Docket on the left edge: "Sixty-four."

Keiser, Patesis of the Ur Dynasty, page 29, lists only one occurrence of the name Lishanum: Genouillac, *Tablettes de Dréhem*, 5504, III, 17, where Lishanum is mentioned as patesi of an unnamed city in the fifth year of Bur-Sin. We now learn that he was patesi of Marad in the fourth year of Bur-Sin.

WILLIAM F. EDGERTON

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO